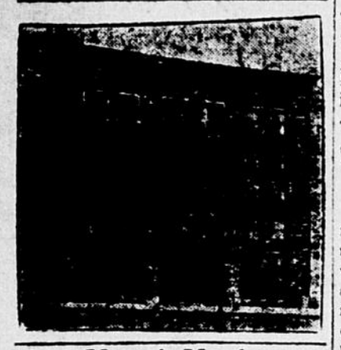
HANDY DIRECTORY
—OF THE—
MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings.
STATED COMMUNICATION

Marshall Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M., regular meeting, Friday, Sept. 17, 8 o'clock. John W. Wells, secretary; W. H. Steiner, W. M.

SIGNET CHAPTER, No. 38, R. A. M. Regular Convocation Monday evening, Sept. 20. L. S. Kilborn, H. P., John W. Wells, Rec.

STATED ASSEMBLY, King Solomon Council No. 20, R. & S. M. Monday after the third Sunday. I. T. Forbes, recorder; George Gregory, T. I. M.

SPECIAL CONCLAVE, St. Aldemar Commandery No. 30, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 7, 8 o'clock. Work in the Order of the Red Cross. M. S. McFarland, Rec., George Gregory, E. C.

REGULAR MEETING Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., Wednesday, Sept. 15, 8 p. m. Business. Anna Downing, secretary; Mary Black Collins, W. M.

FIRST FLOOR

MARSHALLTOWN CLUB
J. SIDNEY JOHNSON, Secretary.

SECOND FLOOR

DR. R. C. MOLISON
Surgeon and Physician
Rooms 207 and 208. 'Phone 996.
Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.
Residence, 304 Park street.

THIRD FLOOR

DRS. FRENCH & COBB

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists

DR. R. R. HANSEN
Rooms 314-315
Office Hours: 11 to 12; 2 to 4; and 7 to 9 p. m.
Office 'phone 101. Home 'phone 872

Physicians and Surgeons
Rooms 302 to 305. 'Phone 15 for the following physicians and surgeons:
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DR. NELSON MERRILL
DR. H. H. NICHOLS
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Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases
Over 80% of my patients come from recommendations of those I have cured. *Consultation FREE*
130th visit to Stoddart Hotel, Marshalltown, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1915.

MARSHALLTOWN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MARSHALLTOWN, IA. 4

Ask for the UNION LABEL on your printed matter and read newspapers that are entitled to its use.

Well to Know When to Stop.

The fellow who talks too much is usually a little off balance. It may be that he has nothing particular to say and so keeps talking. He makes up in words what he lacks in ideas. If you want to be a good talker you must have thoughts. The more broad and varied your knowledge the better you are qualified to talk. The more you have in your head the less you are likely to parade with your tongue. Make yourself a factor in your sphere and folks will want you to talk. Become an authority and folks will pay you to talk. Monopolise conversation with more words and you become a joke. Learn to be a talker but shun talkativeness.

Times-Republican.

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TIMES-REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO.

TERMS

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WILL IT GO TO A CONVENTION?

In Mr. Harding's own town his friend, the Sioux City Journal, laments that the candidacy of Kuehnle will divide the wet vote with Harding and the Sioux City Tribune, not so friendly, does not care if it does but calls attention to the fact that at last "we have the admission from Harding's next friend as to where Harding is expecting his support." Down at Des Moines the news writers predict a convention selection for governor because Kuehnle's candidacy will destroy Harding's hope of obtaining 35 per cent while Cosson and Allen are dividing the dry vote.

We have yet Garrett to consider. It is said that he has an awful case on with himself and no matter how he may strain to restrain himself he is sure to break away from himself and run in spite of himself. Then we will have five which is an invitation to more, but if Rawson is going to manage Cummins for president he will set aside all responsibility for managing Rawson for governor.

However, it is not absolutely certain that one strong man can not yet pull out 35 per cent from the field. Kuehnle undoubtedly weakens Harding with the wets but if the wets are to be organized as they usually are word will be passed along the line to center on one or the other in which case the candidate selected can yet obtain 99 per cent.

On the other hand if the dry vote in Iowa is so strong that the prohibition amendment is to carry by 100,000 majority as is freely predicted about the state then concentration among the drys upon a candidate could easily give him 35 per cent and still leave votes for the other fellow. It is almost sure to follow that two from the field will lead all the others far ahead and that the rest of the field will look like the distanced horses which are jeered by the crowd at the county fairs. The field as it now appears calls for a concentration of forces long before the primaries.

THOSE LADIES AID SOCIETIES

As a business institution that great auxiliary of the church, the ladies' aid society, is an anomoly. Promoting an undertaking without profit and yet with a surplus in the treasury is a financial feat often accomplished by the women.

Most of the undertakings of the ladies' aids are the promotion of dinners and bazaars. They will agree to feed a hundred or a multitude, and do it with neatness and dispatch and at a financial return that would make a professional caterer swear at impossible competition. Yet the good ladies turn the trick every few weeks or months and are ready to repeat as occasion requires.

The secret of this unbusinesslike but successful financiering is not difficult to understand if one delves into the workings of the aid societies. Solicitation is the secret, coupled with a large amount of individual and co-operative effort. This solicitation is confined to the membership of the society. Pies, cakes, bread, vegetables and other edibles are forthcoming. Some find it more convenient to contribute a nominal sum in cash. Meats and ice cream must be purchased on a cash basis, and these two items constitute a large part of the general expense. Perhaps 300 people will be fed for a nominal fee per head. And when the bills are paid and the profits totaled, it is usually found that the society would be loser were it not for the contributions of edibles and money. Thus the members of the aid are taxed doubly in work and in donations. The apparent profit goes to make up a deficit in th echurch budget, or to paint the parsonage, or to redecorate the church inside or out. It all goes to a good cause and the good women find satisfaction in the doing—in the apparent success of their co-operative endeavors and in the resultant social intercourse.

Let the good work go on. The ladies' aid is indispensible to the church. It is the real foundation of its social and financial conduct and an inspiration to the preacher and the laymen. The church couldn't live without it, and civilization would disappear without the church. So there you are.

POLK COUNTY STARTS SOMETHING.

Des Moines and Polk county are going to furnish the state an object lesson with graveled roads. The supervisors are enthused and their promises are large. It is well. We need to start somewhere and it is best for the state that we start near the metropolis and capital. But there are to be some disappointments.

Main roads near a city as large as Des Moines converge too much traffic for graveled roads to withstand and there will arise dissatisfaction with gravel on the main roads within a five mile zone but until the state permits its counties to bond and pave, gravel will beat clay and it is all right to begin with gravel.

Polk county has 190 miles of county roads which can be graveled at $2,000 per mile or $380,000 for the job. If farmers could be induced to do the hauling at half price as they do cheerfully in Greene county the cost could be cut to $200,000 or thereabouts and there will be $55,000 and upwards in the road funds each year. All the work could not be done in one year anyway so the plan is practicable enough.

It merely illustrates what could be done under enlightened finance such as exists in almost all other states. Des Moines manufactures paving brick. Brick factories employ men. Polk county's road and bridge funds at present levies would meet principal, interest and maintenance charges if bonded for thirty years upon the entire cost of paving every mile of Polk county's county road system with brick and replacing every temporary bridge in the county with permanent masonry. For thirty years the present generation of men could use the roads and pay only the same rate of taxation which they are paying now. At the end of the thirty years the bridges would all be intact and paid for; the road grades would all be on hand without depreciation, the base under the paving would be there and all that would be required for another thirty years would be a new brick wearing surface. Polk county financiers should study Los Angeles county's 500 miles of asphalt roads with a road levy of 4 mills, no higher than the townships levy for township roads in Polk county.

Topics of the Times

"He is a man with a grip of steel, an iron nerve, but a heart of gold."

"Ah! A regular man of mettle!"—Baltimore American.

* * *

An auto yacht is a New York man's answer to the yacht line style in automobiles. The president of the motor bus line in that city has converted one of his motor bus trucks into living apartments on wheels with sleeping berths amidship, kitchen and chef in the rear, observation deck on top and two chauffeurs on board to drive night and day. Seeing America is made comfortable on his land cruise.

* * *

What the Japs meant by their announcement of a determination to get into the war strong was that if the Germans should sweep the Russians back far enough they would finally reach Japanese territory and then the war would begin.

* * *

Scott county's 150 bushels of potatoes per acre should remind us not to become discouraged in raising potatoes. When the fat years do come in this crop they make up for a large number of lean ones.

* * *

There is great excitement over the congressional succession in the Eleventh district but not much heard in any of the other districts. Wake up boys, there are eleven to be elected in Iowa.

* * *

One out of every ten automobiles made in the United States is sold in Iowa. Who said crop failure.

* * *

When the federal engineers get thru, provided their report is not suppressed, the public ought to know a good deal about how much fat there really was in that pork barrel of the rivers and harbors bill that Kenyon killed.

* * *

If the Hesperian was carrying a gun ready for action it has shot up President Wilson's protest against Germany sinking that steamer.

* * *

The prediction that the parcels post would break or put out of business the big express companies has proved untrue. They are financially sounder than before the government went to shipping parcels by mail. The principal reason was increased efficiency and reduced operating costs.

* * *

Less than half a hundred citizen soldiers have applied for training at the Fort Sheridan camp. Nothing short of compulsion or grave danger to our nation will make the average man play soldier.

* * *

Government weather forecasts at the movies is a departure in film land that is sensible.

* * *

Bryan says we worship the gods of wealth, fashion, fame, physical comfort, travel, chance, passion and drink. Since he is one of us, which one is W. J.'s golden calf?

* * *

All candidates nowadays are 1916 models. They're self starters.

* * *

Even the hens are getting into the dreadnought class. A Pennsylvania hen has laid an eight-inch egg.

* * *

If the youngsters of America are going to have toys for Christmas Uncle Sam will have to have them made. Eastern toy buyers who have returned from the European toy centers say that British toymakers have not turned out much of anything in their line, and what they have may be obtained in this country. In Nuremberg and other German toy centers the war has interfered with the industry to such an extent that very small shipments will be made from there this year.

* * *

That surgery is popular in New York City is evidenced by figures from hospitals, showing that an average of 400 major operations are performed in Greater New York every week, making one-half of 1 per cent of the population to come under the surgeon's knife every year. If all minor operations were counted it is estimated that the figure woul be 1 per cent, if not higher.

* * *

Human nature is much the same the world over. Return what is stolen and the thief may go. It is as true of Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago's smart set as it is of the loser of the pet dog here at home.

* * *

For one, Governor Whitman, of New York, knows that he is worth to the public, or rather what he isn't worth. He has refused point blank even to consider the proposal of the constitutional convention to make his salary twenty thousand instead of ten. If he could have had some of this extra money when he was mixed up in the Thaw and Becker cases, no one would question but what he would have earned it.

* * *

An eastern inventor has declared that he has found the secret of dyeing that will rival the German methods. If such be the case those deploring the European war because it has cut off the supply of dyestuffs will no longer need to worry.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

The Rockford Register warns the leaders that "there are literally millions of voters in the United States with whom party ties is a flimsy thing, who will give a mighty cold shoulder to any republican nominee having the close following of men of the Barnes-Penrose bunch, even if the latter gentlemen are rigged up in sheep's clothing."

The Des Moines Capital thinks that "the working men of Iowa have special reasons for being thankful. They ought to march in the parade with heads up because Iowa is prosperous and there has been plenty for the laborer to do."

"It is said that this recent peace talk is not well received in London. Will it be necessary for Germany to kick in all of John Bull's slats before the latter gentleman realizes that he has been licked for several months?" the Manson Democrat wants to know.

"The two best bets in the republican presidential race are Cummins of Iowa and Root of New York," predicts the Jefferson Bee.

"The longer we watch and the longer we wait the more difficult becomes the Mexican situation. If Carranza does not come to his senses and talk peace we had better shut off all his attempts to get ammunition. He will have to come here for no other country in the world can supply him with what he needs," the Decorah Republican remarks.

The Fairfield Ledger points out that "thirty Iowa progressives met at Des Moines last week and decided to place a full state ticket in the field in 1916. Their action is not going to hurt any other political organization in the state, nor will it prove of much benefit to the progressive cause. Those thirty people and those who follow them would scarcely feel at home with a crowd."

Looker-On In Iowa

Searsboro, Sept. 11.—It will surprise many of the readers of the T.-R. to hear that in Marshall, Poweshiek and Mahaska counties along the M. & St. L railway, no frost bitten corn fields are seen from the car windows. On the contrary one farmer here today said he had fifty acres "dented" and safe for a good crop of sound corn. Nearby towns along the river and creek banks in the low places not a trace of frost is seen.

* * *

One farmer near here is now cutting his alfalfa for the fourth time this year. He has fourteen acres and will have in stack and barn sixty-eight tons for which he is getting $14 a ton, and the other fellow has to come and get it. These figures mean nearly $70 an acre produced from land in Poweshiek county Iowa; and on good authority the writer is told in Idaho, peach growers are able to sell the very best fancy fruit for only $12 a ton.

* * *

He sold millinery. He gets good wages, cash and a commission. And listen, ye gods, he wears a wrist watch. What's the reason the average male has hysterics when he sees it? It is as much of a mystery as why the usually good natured bull objects to a traveling man wearing a red neck tie. But man has got to overcome the insane prejudice. Uncle Sam requires all aviators to wear wrist watches. Many chauffeurs wear them and it would add to the safety of the occupants, of many automobiles driven by their owners. Funny world. The first pair of "pants"—long ones—boughten ones—worn by this scribe had creases sponged out by a good mother. Now the same scribe, is not allowed to appear in public—by his grown children—unless he has his "trousers" creased once a week.

* * *

After all is said and done, one is compelled to own up to it that it costs something to run a farm. We town men kick on our meat bills. But one farmer don't. He stepped into the butcher shop last week, and "what'l that fore quarter cost me?" was the inquiry. The market man weighed it. "$19.14," was the answer. "All right, cut it up and I'll give you a check." Bought it for the threshers just as we do in town, 10 cents worth of liver when we're going to have company.

* * *

The Irishman who never was happy unless he was miserable has his prototype in the farmer, who said to the writer, "this frost has not only killed the corn crop but it'll make hay so cheap it'll hardly pay to cut and stack it. Oats are down to 28 cents and potatoes wont sell for 25 cents a bushel around here. Our renters around here who agreed to pay $8 an acre will all go broke." Soon after another farmer came along. "Say, Smith, they say that the frost hurt fifty acres of corn for you last night," the chap on the dry goods box remarked. "No such thing, didn't hurt it a damn bit," was the reply. And as he walked off he almost chuckled and said that fifty acres wouldn't have gotten ripe before Christmas." Wonder which farmer sleeps best of nights?"

* * *

In many of our smaller towns the hotels "are not putting up meals." The rooms are 50 to 75 cents and the restaurants are short order dealers. Short order means meat, bead, coffee and pie. Not even canned vegetables or fruit. Potatoes not served unless asked for. Pay for what you get. Another kind of meals are coming to the front in some places. Generally some woman, always a good cook, rents a vacant store room and puts up a meal for 25 cents. The place where you all sit at the same table and help yourself. And here you find the crowd, and frequently have to wait for a chair at the table. Cooks like mother did.

A P Sayers

The government built more than three thousand miles of telephone line in the national forests during 1914.

Iowa Newspapers

KENYON IN HIGH ESTEEM.

[Fontanelle Observer.]

The words of appreciation for Senator W. S. Kenyon which have been expressed in all quarters since his appearance here on Tuesday are very gratifying to the many who had pinned their faith to him as one of the able men in whom the destiny of the nation rests. Senator Kenyon is a man of high ideals and an intelligent and conscientious worker in the office in which his constituents have placed him. His support in this section has always been favorable, but this is his first appearance here and the people have been impressed and indeed surprised at the real bigness of the man. The genuineness of his purpose and the effectiveness of his efforts are strong points in the estimation of all who are concerned with the best interests of the country, and the approval which he has won here is as nearly unanimous as could be hoped for.

QUESTIONABLE INSINUATIONS.

[Madrid Register News.]

The best thing the Des Moines Register and Leader has done lately was when it came to the rescue of Attorney General Cosson in the attempt which has been made to involve him in a controversy over the authorship of the Cosson laws.

The Register-News has no way of knowing just who is responsible for the questionable insinuations, but they appeared for the first time to our knowledge in the Sheldahl Thrift immediately after the visit of Senator "Joe" Allen, who is himself a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, to that town recently.

A controversy over the authorship of the Cosson laws is needless and will prove fruitless. Mr. Cosson introduced the Cosson bills in the senate and unquestionably had much to do with writing them. But the authorship of the laws is not so vital as are the acts of the men who used them to compel respect for the law. It was Attorney General Cosson, first as assistant attorney general and later as attorney general, who more than any other one man has popularized the law enforcements bills which bear his name. While the fight was being made to popularize them, everybody was very willing that Mr. Cosson should have the then dubious honor of authorship.

Mr. Cosson's opponents have nothing to gain and Mr. Cosson nothing to lose thru an attack on the part the present attorney general has played in making law enforcement possible in Iowa. His record is too clear on that point to admit question.

THE COUNTY ENGINEER'S JOB.

[Ida County Pioneer.]

The highway commission has found it necessary to isue a communication to supervisors, engineers, auditors and county attorneys in regard to the terms of employment under which the county engineer works. It holds that the season of 1914 amply demonstrates that the road work of any county requires the full time of the county engineer. It therefore requires that the supervisors and county engineer enter into a definite written contract upon a yearly salary basis for the full time of the engineer.

Engineers will be allowed to handle the drainage work of those counties where there is but a limited amount of such work. The time of the engineer in such cases must be charged to drainage work and the fees go to the county.

In case the engineer does any work for private individuals, the fees received for such work must be turned over to the county. The custom of some engineers doing private work on Sunday is also frowned upon. It is felt that the road engineering work requiries the full time and strength of the engineer. The engineer who utilizes the seventh day of the week for private business for which he draws pay in addition to his yearly salary, is not giving the county a square deal.

It is held that the county is under obligations to provide suitable offices and all instruments and equipments necessary for the work. Attention is called to the fact that the county engineer must give a bond.

The commission adds that it has found that the county engineers in general are tireless in their work, putting in many more hours than could legally be required and seeming entirely willing to work late into the night whenever necessary, without extra pay." However, it is pointed out that the "obligation upon the commission is such that it is the duty of the commission to terminate the services of the engineers whose contracts with the county are of such character as not to be in the interests of the citizens and taxpayers."

THE ALL-YEAR SCHOOL.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

He was rash indeed who ventured to doubt the wisdom of the long vacation, even a dozen years ago. He was sure to be set down as one of those pestiferous cranks who are forever trying to set afloat some nonsensical proposition. And then came the time when the argument was made and repeated from one end of the land to the other, that the children, and more especially those in the more advanced classes, should be kept busy at some useful occupation during the long vacation.

That inevitably led to the question: Why the long vacation? Surely there is no more useful occupation for children than getting as much of an education, or as good a start toward an education, as the schools can give them. If they are to be occupied usefully, there is but one place where this can be done in a satisfactory and effective manner, and that is in the schools. If there must be useful occupation, if that is the very best thing for the young folk, then: Why the long vacation?

And so it has come to pass, quite naturally, that the press and many educational folk and parents who are really interested in the schools have begun discussing the all-school year. The idea appeals to many practical people, who consider the waste of time. And it appeals to very many who realize that while in the days of the early settlers, and before agricultural machinery had been invented, the long vacation was something that had to be, today there is no real reason for its existence. Everywhere the suggestion is made, however, that if we are to have an all-year school, it must not be devoted entirely to text books, but that during the heated season gardening and similar occupations, nature study on a wider scale than has ever before been attempted, should form an important part of the work of the schools.

It seems clear that within a comparatively short time the problem will have ceased to be merely the subject of an interesting debate, and that here and there experiments will be made with the all-year school of perhaps forty-eight weeks, with a week of real holidays every quarter year.

WISCONSIN'S MARRIAGE LAW.

[Dubuque Telegraph-Herald.]

Wisconsin has had a year in which to try out the worth of its eugenic marriage law and the report on the law's workings, which has been prepared by Dr. C. A. Harper, secretary of the state board of health and vital statistics, which he recently submitted to the legislature, is an interesting commentary. The report shows a decrease in the number of marriages in 1914, over 1913, of nearly 20 per cent.

The Wisconsin law is, in a sense, miscalled the eugenic marriage law. While it does strictly prescribe the state of health in which the male contracting party must be at the time a marriage license is issued, the law is not intended as a eugenic measure, since its provisions insist only on freedom from venereal diseases and do not review the general health of both applicants as would a true eugenic law. Nevertheless the law is undoubtedly a step in the right direction.

That there is a real, a pressing need to curb propagation among the mentally and physically unfit has been thoroughly and completely demonstrated by medical science. The certainty with which the taint of certain forms of venereal disease in the parents is manifested in the offspring has been established beyond dispute. There is, in most communities today, to be found at least one example of criminal carelessness in permitting physically tainted persons to marry and, though conditions today are not so hopeless as those depicted in Ibsen's "Ghosts," yet they are bad enough to warrant such legislation against their duplication as the Wisconsin statute contemplates.

A review of the statistics of the insane asylums and sanitariums for the helplessly mentally and physically deformed is sufficient to call forth, from the horror inspired, an unqualified approval of the purpose of the eugenic law.

Altho the decrease in marriages in Wisconsin has been from 21,052 in 1913 to 17,245 in 1914, a drop of 3,797, Dr. Harper is of the opinion that not all the decline is due to the operation of the eugenic law. Many marriages of Wisconsin people, Dr. Harper asserts, were performed outside the state, and a number of common law marriages were solemnized, for which certificates were not issued. Most of the marriages performed outside the state were between people who view the law as impertinent.

But whatever the cause may be for the decline in the number of marriages in Wisconsin the eugenic law should be recognized as a step, the intent of which, is in the right direction and the experiment should be given further test.

WAR MAKES BULBS CHEAP

Flower Gardening Abandoned in Hostile Lands

Horticulturists of the warring nations this year are turning their gardens into truck and small farms so they will raise only those products that are essential foods. This has caused the bulb growers of Holland to look to America to dispose of all their goods according to Sioux City seed firms. Great quantities of the bulbs have been shipped to this country. Prices have dropped sharply.

Seeds which originate in the belligerent countries will be scarce and exceedingly high this year, however. Chief among the costly seeds will be clover and alfalfa, as these seeds are grown largely in Germany and England It is predicted that clover seed will advance 25 per cent over former prices. The advance in the price of the seeds probably will cause a decreased acreage in these crops, J. S. Michael said last night.

Holland is the chief producer of flower bulbs and roots. Heretofore England, France and Germany imported a great share of the products. This season the nurserymen not only are readily filling all of their orders from American buyers, but are sending large additional consignments of bulbs to American ports with the view of making a profitable disposition of them. In the larger cities of the United States they are being sold at auction.

Tulips of early flowering and of good standard sorts are retailing here for about 20 cents a dozen, or $1 for a hundred. Single early mixed colors sell for as low as 15 cents a dozen. Hyacinths of the Dutch variety, for pot culture or open ground, of standard sorts, are selling for as low as 35 cents a dozen.

Narcissus retails from 15 cents to 25 cents a dozen, according to the varieties. The narcissus, or Chinese sacred lily, for forcing in water, sells for about 8 cents each, or 75 cents a dozen. Lily of the valley pips, imported from Germany, will sell for 10 cents each, and the lily of the valley in clumps, imported from Holland, for planting in the open ground, will retail for about 20 cents each. The two latter varieties will be ready for delivery in October.

Easter lilies, Bermuda grown, will sell for 15 cents each. White Japanese lilies, imported from Japan, will sell for about 15 cents each. Pure white lilies, grown in France, will bring about 10 cents each.

The use of storage battery tractors is extending rapidly, particularly for industrial purposes.

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the district court of Iowa, in and for Marshall county, October term, 1915.

William E. Hoover, plaintiff., vs. the unknown claimants of lot one of lot four and lot two of lot four of the south half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and lot two of lot one of the west half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, all in section two; lot three of lot one, lot one of lot two and lot three of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, lot one of lot one, lot one of lot two and lot three of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, lot one of lot two and lot two of lot three of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter; all in section three; lot one of lot one of lot one and lot two of lot one of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter; lot six of lot three, lot three of lot two and lot one of lot one of lot two of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, all in section ten; all the foregoing being in township eighty-three north, range seventeen, west of the Fifth P. M., of Iowa; also lots seven to fourteen, both inclusive in block eight of the town of Quarry, Marshall county, Iowa, whether sane, insane, minor or under any other disability, John Abbott, Mary Abbott, Rebeka Abbott, Samuel Abbott, Sarah Barrington, George Barrington, Rachel Butler, Cyrus Butler, Samuel G. Bentley, S. G. Bentley, Mrs. L. F. Batchelder, S. C. Bentley, H. E. J. Boardman, L. F. Batchelder, Samuel T. Coate, Menso Crouse, William Crouse, Saron Cole, Grace Cole, F. J. Cole, M. O. Cole, Cornelia Cole, Flora J. Cole, Mary O. Cole, R. K. Clark, Rufus K. Clark, Orson Childs, C. W. Cole, Cornelia W. Cole, William Davidson, William Davison, Barbra Davidson, Samuel Davidson, Ann Davidson, Anne Davidson, Barbara Davidson, William J. Evans, George A. Gregg, Dominicus Gray, Nancy Gray, Amos A. Hall, Amelia Hall, A. A. Hall, Isaac B. Howe, I. B. Howe, Hannah R. Howe, C. C. R. Hall, Perry Hall, Pearl Hall, Thad. L. Hall, LeGrand Quarry Company, LeGrand Water Power Company, Thomas W. McCool, Julia A. McCool, Alpha McGrew, D. D. McGrew, Marshall county, Samuel Naylor, Sarah C. Naylor, William Henry Naylor, William H. Naylor, B. Elma Naylor, Mary J. Pearson, Daniel W. Pearson, Mary E. Pearson, Lydia Peet, Henry Peet, T. W. Rhodes, T. F. Rhodes, Theodore Rhodes, Hattie A. Rhodes, Elma Royer, Thos. S. Schofield, Isaacher Schofield, William Vogel, Wm. Vogel, William Vogle, Fredericka Vogel, Fredericke Vogel, Wm. Vogle, all unknown claimants of the real estate hereinbefore described, or any part thereof by, through or under any person, firm or corporation hereinbefore named, either as heir, beneficiary, grantee, assignee, creditor, spouse, surviving spouse, stockholder or in any other capacity, whether sane, insane, minor or under any other disability, defendants.

To the above defendants, both those named and those otherwise designated:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the clerk of the District Court of Iowa, in and for Marshall county, the petition of William E. Hoover, as plaintiff, claiming that he is the owner in fee simple of the real estate described in the caption of this notice and that he, by himself and the persons under whom he claims, has been in the actual, open, notorious, exclusive, uninterrupted, continuous, peaceable and adverse possession of said real estate, and every part thereof, under color of title and claim of right, viz: Under deeds and conveyances from the actual owners and occupants thereof and under claim of absolute ownership, paying all taxes and assessments thereon, for more than ten years last past, and that you, and each of you, both those named and those otherwise designated, are forever barred and estopped from having, claiming or asserting any interest in, right to or lien upon said premises, or any part thereof, adverse to said plaintiff; that whatever right, title or interest you, or either of you, may have had in and to said premises is now vested in said plaintiff and that each and all of you are now estopped from asserting otherwise; that whatever interest in or right to said premises you, or either of you, may seem to have appears and arises only by reason of mistakes and omissions in deeds and other instruments of conveyance affecting said premises, or portions thereof, and by reason of the failure to properly record deeds duly executed and by reason of the failure of certain grantors to execute proper deeds upon the full payment of the purchase price and the surrender of possession, and by reason of the failure of certain owners and holders of mortgages, or other liens, to properly release the same of record upon the full payment thereof, and by reason of irregularities and defects in certain mortgage foreclosures and execution sales, and by reason of defects and irregularities in certain guardianship and estate proceedings leading to the sale of portions of said real estate, and by reason of the failure of the records of Marshall county, Iowa, to show due and proper authority for the execution of certain conveyances executed by and on behalf of said county, and by reason of the failure of the records of said county to properly set forth matters relating to the sale of portions of said premises for taxes and the execution of deeds therefor and the failure of such records to set forth certain matters in regard to the distribution and partition of portions of said real estate which in times past belonged to estates of decedents; and claiming that the names and places of residence and addresses of all unknown defendants and defendants designated in any manner other than by name, are unkown to plaintiff and that he has sought diligently to learn the same but has been unable to do so and that the addresses and places of residence of the named defendants are unknown to plaintiff.

And you are further notified that the relief demanded by plaintiff is that an order and decree of court be entered forever quieting and confirming the title to said real estate, and every part thereof, in plaintiff and forever estopping and enjoining you, and each of you, both those of you that are named and those of you that are otherwise designated, from having, claiming or asserting any interest in, right to or lien upon said premises, or any part thereof, adverse to the title of said plaintiff and that it be determined and decreed by the court that said plaintiff by himself and the persons under whom he claims, has been in the actual, open, notorious, exclusive, uninterrupted, continuous, peaceable and adverse possession of said real estate described in the caption of this notice, under color of title and claim of right, viz: Under deeds and conveyances from the actual owners and occupants thereof, and every part thereof, and under claim of absolute ownership, for more than ten years last past, and that plaintiff have such other and further relief as may be deemed equitable in the premises but no personal judgment for any sum of money or for costs is asked against any defendant.

For further particulars you are referred to the petition now on file.

Now unless you appear and make defense thereto at, or before, noon of the second day of the next October term of the District Court of Iowa, in and for Marshall county, to be begun and held at the court house in Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 28th day of October, 1915, your default will be entered and a judgment and decree rendered thereon as prayed in said petition.

Dated at Marshalltown, Iowa, this 9th day of September, 1915.

WILLIAM E. HOOVER,
Plaintiff.

By G. A. MOTE,
His Attorney.